



## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 2000 reis; for sale at the office

210.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: — 79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertising accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET &amp; CO.

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY &amp; CO.

37 Walbrook, London, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER &amp; CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1886.

THE legislative record since our last issue has been filled very largely with political discussion. The most fruitful occasion for such discussions, the reply to the speech from the throne, was finally disposed of on the 9th. The prorogation of the budget was passed on the 10th, and was at once sent to the Senate. In the Senate the motion adjourning the municipal elections bill was rejected, which was virtually a defeat of the government. There has been considerable discussion on the army and navy bills, both departments undergoing sharp criticism for loose and inefficient administration. A few days ago, one of the highest officers in the army, Visconde do Pelotas, stated in the Senate that during the past year over half of the nominal force of the army, including a large number of officers, had been in prison, which certainly does not reflect much credit on the morale of that branch of the public force. The disorders constantly occurring in this city, and the crimes committed at the instigation of officers, like the Apulchá de Castro assassination, certainly warrant such a charge. In addition to this, another Rio Grande senator, Silveira Martins, has severely condemned the make up of the military force on the southern frontier, the commands being in the hands of men physically incapacitated for active service. The navy has also received its share of censure, the vessels being condemned as defective in every particular. And the record certainly warrants the criticism. A navy which does nothing but wear out anchor chains, and which breaks down whenever evolutions or gun practice is attempted, cannot certainly be considered very effective. The principal event of political importance during the past week is the cabinet change occasioned by the withdrawal of Senator Junqueira from the department of war. It is charged that this gentleman is at times a little unsound in his mental faculties — a disability which, while not incapacitating him as a legislator, renders him a little inconvenient as an administrator. His resignation was reported on the 10th, but was definitely announced and accepted on the 12th. The vacancy was filled by transferring Deputy Alfredo Rodrigues Chaves from the department of marine to that of war, and appointing Deputy Samuel Wallace MacDowell, of

Pará, as minister of marine. It is the general impression that some difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the special Senate committee charged with the consideration of the Dantas emancipation project made an immediate report, which was presented on the 7th inst. It was generally believed that, although this committee was made up of the most extreme pro-slavery men in the house, its report on the bill would be deferred until the last moment in order to prevent discussion. There were no two opinions, however, as to the character of the report when made, for it was impossible that a committee so bitterly hostile to emancipation would report anything else than the unconditional rejection of the bill. And this is just what has been done. The committee declines to consider the question of emancipation in an abstract sense, but rather as to its opportuneness and its effect upon high social interests. In other words, the moral principles involved are ignored, while the selfish and mercenary interests of a privileged class alone are to be considered. There is nothing in all this calculated to arouse much admiration for the moral sense and manliness of the committee, nor is there anything about it which will add lustre to their names in the annals of their country. They take a position squarely upon the platform of vested interests, of self-legalized oppression and injustice. The ill-gotten gains of slavery are far higher to them than honor and justice, and so, to save themselves from the loss of a few paltry dollars and the inconvenience of paying for services rendered, they sacrifice still further the honor and good name of their country, and condemn their neighbors as well as themselves to bear the burdens of this great national parasite. They do not see, or wilfully refuse to see, that for every milreis of slave values saved by the retention of slavery, the country must lose tenfold in retarded progress, decaying industries and misguided efforts at remuneration. They do not see the baleful effects of continuing the vices of the slave regime, or the demoralizing influences of an effort to reorganize society in the interests of a privileged, profligate and reactionary class. Slavery never yet produced a high type of manhood, and it never will; it never yet produced a great progressive commonwealth, and it never will. The "vested interests" of a privileged class is the prism through which everything is seen, and the refracted object is always seen far out of its true place. The Senate committee is certain that the Saraiwa-Cotigipe law of last year is satisfying all the real aspirations of the country, and that nothing further is desired. They are satisfied that the unconditional liberation of the aged, and the purchase of a few scores of able-bodied slaves each year, is amply meeting all demands upon them, and that the country and the world expects nothing more. They are aware that the extinction of slavery in five years, or any further acceleration of emancipation, is a virtual stoppage of supplies from the public treasury, and they therefore oppose every concession in that direction with all the means at their disposal. The abolition of "vested interests" in human flesh and blood, and in the revenues of an overtaxed and badly-governed people, becomes to them a great political and moral crime, an unwarranted spoliation, an attempt upon the very life and prosperity of the nation. And there are thousands of silly people who believe such statements, and thus lend their aid to the continuation of all the vices and prejudices and injustice which are inseparable from the institution of slavery.

At the beginning of a speech in the Chamber on the 9th inst., Deputy Ferreira Vianna stated that he had hesitated for some time as to whether he should take the floor in the discussion on the speech from the throne. Now that his speech has been made and published, we have not the slightest hesitation in stating our conviction that he should have continued to hesitate indefinitely, for a more absurd exhibition of cant it will be difficult to imagine. This gentleman has for a long time been looked upon as the lay champion of the papal church in Brazil, and it might therefore be reasonably expected that he would at all proper times be ready and eager to defend the interests of that organization. But to drag the subject bodily into a political discussion, to quote scripture and the lathers of the church in defence of political intrigues and conflicts, to quote a bishop's letter confessing that he was "praying to God and Our Lord Jesus Christ that they would not consent that so Catholic a community (Goyaz) should be represented by a deputy inimical to the Church," and then to deliberately express his conviction that God had heard the prayer — to repeat all this before a purely political assembly and in support of an election won by fraud and violence, is a sample of religious fanaticism which was not expected even from Ferreira Vianna. Good Christians will hardly believe that the Almighty assisted in the stealing of a ballot box in one parish, nor that He instigated the bloody encounter at S. José de Tocantins, Goyaz; but as these events gave the election to the conservative candidate, for whose success the bishop was praying, what other inference can be drawn from the speaker's pious conclusion? When the Almighty does interfere in Brazilian affairs, we are inclined to believe that it will hardly be in the interests of Deputy Andrade Figueira's son, or of the conservative party, or even of Deputy Ferreira Vianna himself. He will judge the acts of men and parties, not by their professions of zeal and their hypocritical mouthings of texts and maxims, but by their effects on the poor, the helpless, and the downtrodden. Eternal justice will not be bought by eternal cant, but by simple honesty, candor, charity, and uprightness. In the meantime, if Deputy Ferreira Vianna will attend to the urgent political and economical needs of the country, he will be doing all that the Almighty cares to have him undertake just at present.

A FEW days ago an employé of one of our large commercial houses lost his life through a collision on Rua d'Alfandega between a tram-car and a loaded hand truck, a box from the latter falling upon him and causing internal injuries so serious that he died a few hours after. The immediate cause of the accident was unquestionably the carelessness of the driver of the tram-car, but indirectly there are other causes of a more general character against which it is full time that provisions should be taken. The victim of this last accident was walking along the sidewalk, and was caught between an overturned load and the wall. Hundreds of other people have been caught and injured in the very same way, and for the simple reason that every vehicle in the street exercises a perfect right to encroach upon the sidewalk at pleasure. In the days of the huge-wheeled water carts, which was not so very long ago, one ran constant risks of being caught between them and the walls, and even now one has no protection whatever from the erratic dashes of the tilburies, which are constantly making incursions upon the sidewalks. There seems to be no respect whatever for the rights of those on foot; it is apparently presumed that their first and constant duty

is to keep out of the way of the vehicles. We submit that this is all wrong. The sidewalks are designed for those travelling on foot, and the encroachments of vehicles should be strictly forbidden. Then again, in many streets the Carris Urbanos have been permitted to lay their tracks so close to the sidewalk that the foot board at the side of the tram-car often projects several inches over the walk. Given a narrow walk, crowded with people, and the danger from serious accidents is constant. The reckless driving in the streets, the bad pavements, the encroaching tramway lines, and the utter indifference manifested on all sides, all conspire to make the streets of Rio something far from pleasurable. If to this we add the projecting signs, hat hooks, benches for the display of goods, boxes, book-blacking chairs, and a multitude of other obstructions, and all these on the narrowest of sidewalks, we have a complication of dangers and obstructions which fills one with wonder at the patience of the people who have stood these impositions so long.

THE threatened strike of the Minas cattle-raisers against the Santa Cruz monopoly ought to arouse an interest in this question which it has not thus far received. The probability of a stoppage of the beef supply of the city is a matter which concerns the population of Rio de Janeiro more than it does the monopolies and jobbers attached to the municipal slaughter house, and if the strike should occur and should it be the means of arousing the people from the extreme apathy into which they have fallen, it will be the means of doing more good than the inconvenience it causes. To speak plainly, the government of this city is a disgrace to its people and disgrace to the country. Corruption, of course, exists everywhere, and especially in municipal governments; but in few places, we believe, will so gross an exhibition of it be treated with so much consideration and respect as in this capital city of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the experience of the world has proved, and is daily proving, the unjust and prejudicial influences of monopolies, Brazil still retains them and protects them, even to the extreme of agencies for the supply of food. It is not enough that taxes should be levied upon imported food products, and consumption taxes upon home products when placed upon the market, but the sale of these is placed in the hands of privileged and protected individuals, whose unnecessary and selfish intervention becomes a further burden upon the consumer. It was bad enough years ago when the beef supply of this city was left to private monopolies, but now that the municipality has taken a share in the plundering it is simply unbearable. What with the preferences accorded, the lack of responsibility for defective and criminal service, and the gross extortions levied upon the cattle merchants by aldermen themselves, the service has become disgraceful beyond all comparison. And what remedy is to be expected? For months three or four aldermen have been under trial for corrupt administration of the Santa Cruz slaughter house, but their conviction is as far distant to-day as when they were first arrested. An enormous sum of money was expended upon the slaughter house in the first place, and now another large sum is appropriated for its repair, notwithstanding the heavy municipal taxes imposed upon all animals killed there. Where has the money gone to? An expensive line of railway was built to convey the beef to this city, and for this another burden is imposed upon the public. The cattle are driven down over the mountains from the interior and arrive at Santa Cruz in a wretched condition; and then the beef,

bad is it is, is so handled there and in transportation that it comes to the consumer in the worst possible condition. And from this also, there is no relief. The slaughter house is a source of municipal revenue—as well as aldermanic perquisites—and it must therefore be protected. One party wishes to bring down dressed beef from the interior of Minas, but permission is refused; another has imported machinery for refrigerating purposes in São Paulo and wishes to send beef to Rio from there, and this is also refused; and now an enterprise is spoken of for the transportation of fresh beef from the interior of Rio Grande and Santa Catharina, which will likewise be refused. All these projects are for supplying the people of this city with cheaper and better beef, against which, strange as it may appear, the state and city interpose obstacles. The public good is therefore not an object of government, but rather private advantage and fiscal necessities. If there is a similar state of affairs to be found elsewhere in the civilized world, we should like to hear of it.

The *Jornal*'s London correspondent, in his letter of May 15th, states that the *Times* of that date contained the following item in its review of the money market :

One of the Brazilian banks of London has received a telegram stating that the Brazilian budget had been presented in the Chambers, being favorably received. It shows a surplus.

It would be very interesting to know just where this surplus is to be found. We have not searched for it very closely because the minister of finance admits a deficit at the very outset, and we had no idea that a minister would ever make a mistake on that side of his balance sheet. The great trouble has thus far arisen from a disposition to ignore expenditures and imagine increased receipts, from which very flattering balances have frequently been manufactured. In our examination of the budget presented by the minister of finance, we have estimates of revenue which we consider excessive and unwarranted, but we have found no indication of a surplus. The minister has of course largely reduced the estimated deficit, and congratulates himself that he has been able to do so. This is perfectly proper, and should the results prove his estimates correct he will unquestionably deserve great credit. But we are at a loss to know where our friends of one of the English banks found their surplus! Will not some one explain? We have frequently complained of the news sent out by the government regarding its financial operations, because the final results are far more hurtful than the immediate results are beneficial. The bare truth may sometimes be unpalatable and prejudicial for a time, but it can never be so hurtful as an exploded misstatement of facts. When the editor of the *Times* learns that the budget presents no surplus whatever, he will feel that he has been imposed upon.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The *relatório* presented by Councillor Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, contains much information which may prove of interest to our readers abroad and we shall make extracts from it as space permits, under the headings as given in the *relatório*.

##### Agriculture.

This is the basis of the public wealth, but its development has not corresponded with the general expectation, nor with the assistance directly and indirectly lent it by the state. Deficient statistics do not permit a true appreciation of the reasons contributing to its paralyzation, but this may be attributed to the social crisis through which the Empire is passing; the extinction of slavery and its substitution by free and intelligent laborers. As the exportations are recognized to be the mirror of

the result of agricultural labor, it was endeavored to collect the official value of these during the last five years. The following table shows the result.

*Official value of the agricultural produce of the Empire for the last five fiscal years:*

	Alagoas	Pernambuco	Minas Gerais	Pará	Paraíba	Peruíbe	Porto Seguro	Salvador	São Paulo	Santa Catharina	Uruguai
1856-57	7,204,750	7,704,202	3,881,564	3,880,73	5,621,558	3,495,223	1,156,277	5,576,106	5,576,106	3,107,411	1,156,277
1857-58	2,028,678	2,138,958	2,745,193	1,403,319	17,827,354	15,228,934	82,333,557	15,188,849	15,188,849	1,156,277	15,188,849
1858-59	17,441,907	17,746,902	13,551,443	3,714,339	1,325,526	1,255,526	3,188,773	1,125,526	1,125,526	1,156,277	1,125,526
1859-60	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1860-61	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1861-62	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1862-63	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1863-64	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1864-65	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1865-66	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1866-67	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1867-68	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1868-69	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1869-70	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1870-71	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1871-72	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1872-73	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1873-74	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1874-75	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1875-76	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1876-77	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1877-78	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1878-79	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1879-80	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1880-81	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1881-82	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1882-83	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1883-84	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1884-85	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1885-86	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1886-87	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1887-88	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1888-89	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1889-90	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1890-91	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1891-92	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1892-93	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1893-94	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1894-95	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1895-96	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1896-97	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1897-98	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1898-99	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1899-1900	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1900-1901	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1901-1902	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1902-1903	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1903-1904	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1904-1905	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1905-1906	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1906-1907	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1907-1908	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1908-1909	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1909-1910	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1910-1911	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1911-1912	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1912-1913	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1913-1914	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1914-1915	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1915-1916	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1916-1917	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1917-1918	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1918-1919	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1919-1920	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1920-1921	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1921-1922	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1922-1923	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1923-1924	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1924-1925	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1925-1926	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1926-1927	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1927-1928	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1928-1929	1,350,443	1,380,000	1,443,124	—	—	1,337,662	1,443,798	—	—	—	1,443,798
1929-1930	1,350,443	1,380,0									

A heavy frost is reported from various localities in São Paulo on the night of the 4th inst., but with not so great damage as from that which occurred on the 12th ult.

A man was arrested last month in Jauanaçá, Amazonas, for passing counterfeit money. A large number of counterfeit 10\$ notes were found in his possession.

There were 682 immigrant arrivals at the provincial immigrants' station in São Paulo during the month of May, of which 323 were Italians, 307 Portuguese and 26 Spanish.

A conflict took place in the Pará municipal council on the 1st inst., the president of that body refusing to administer the oath to a liberal councilman recognized by the courts.

The commandant of the Barra-Grande fort, at Santos, has been authorized to grant permission for the construction of fishing barracks, providing the structures are taken down at the end of the fishing season.

Counterfeit 10\$ and 50\$ notes have appeared at Manás and the police have arrested a man charged with introducing them. It is supposed they come from Pernambuco. Counterfeit 10\$ are also appearing at Parahyba.

The May receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,223\$740 for the city and 22,703\$970 for the rest of the province, against 8,667\$400 and 20,871\$610, respectively, for the same month of last year.

The *Província*, of Victoria, Espírito-Santo, of the 3rd inst., calls attention to the bad sanitary condition of that city and says that several cases of yellow fever have occurred, three of which had been fatal.

The total number of deaths in Piracicaba, São Paulo, in May was 43, of which 22 were children. The number of cattle killed for local consumption was 165, indicating a population of 5,300.

The Campinas municipal council has imposed a tax of 50\$ upon every slave introduced into that municipality. If the law is not better observed than the provincial law of the same tenor, it might as well be omitted altogether.

The April receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 221,517\$808, against 167,235\$34, showing an increase of 54,282\$774. The increase was in imports, while exports and internal revenue showed a decrease.

The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 584,631\$593, against 791,745\$939 in the same month of last year. There was an increase of 131,567\$862 from imports, and a decrease of 342,030\$100 from exports.

The May receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 15,244\$849, against 5,693\$587 in the same month of last year. There was a large increase both from imports and exports, the latter showing 9,718\$800 against 2,297\$400 last year.

The total revenue receipts of the imperial treasury in the province of São Paulo amounted to 8,469,928\$530 in 1882-83, to 9,518,416\$540 in 1883-84, to 9,726,900\$62 in 1884-85, and to 7,855,064\$818 up to the end of March in 1885-86. The receipts from exports show a falling off in comparison with imports the current year.

A black was recently chopping fire wood at Campinas, S. Paulo, when upon splitting a log a small black wooden cross jumped out of the wood. As the black wood-cutter is very religious, a miracle might be inferred, but the newspaper giving the notice proceeds to refute this by suggesting that some one stuck the cross in the tree, and really the suggestion is plausible.

An employé of the Pará custom house broke into the offices and warehouses of that establishment on the night of the 18th ult., with the evident intention of carrying off some silver consigned to a merchant of the place. Fortunately the silver had been dispatched the evening before. He ransacked the whole place, stole a few articles, and was then arrested the following day.

On the 14th ult., a captured fugitive slave, belonging to Maj. Urias Gonçalves dos Santos, was put in jail at Casa Branca, São Paulo, for safe keeping. The poor fellow then tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a small pocket knife, and nearly succeeded, the windpipe being nearly severed. And yet there are some individuals who would have us believe the lot of the slave a happy one!

There was a great disturbance in São Paulo on the night of the 3rd inst., owing to an attempt of a large body of clerks to compel the closing of all business establishments in conformity with a recent municipal ordinance for compulsory closing on Sundays and holidays. Several restaurants, cafés, bakeries, etc., were stoned, and considerable damage was done. The police were conspicuous by their absence, and for a while the streets were completely in possession of the mob.

The *Progresso*, of Tatuí, São Paulo, says that the frosts have greatly injured cotton, and that the next crop will be barely sufficient for home consumption.

The new lighthouse on the island of Bom Abrigo, on the São Paulo coast, near Cananeia, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use about the beginning of next month.

It is announced that a recent examination of the Icaraí bar at Iguaçu, São Paulo, has demonstrated that vessels of great draft can cross in safety.

The *Diário de Notícias* of the 8th says it hears that some bakers in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, are using kerosene to increase the size of their loaves. Can there be any one idiotic enough to consume such a mixture?

A telegram from Campinas, S. Paulo, dated the 10th, announces the condemnation to death of Pinto de Almeida, the brutal murderer of Victorino de Menezes. The decision of the jury was unanimous. This case was surrounded by particularly horrible details.

What is the matter in Niterói? The president of the province on the 5th reiterated his demand on the minister of war for a force of regular troops, as the police corps was greatly reduced. All the police gone bigger hunting?

The Ceará correspondent of *O Paiz* writes that there had been quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt at the town of S. Bernardo in that province on the 16th ult., at about 11 o'clock a.m. The town is situated on an alluvial plain at some distance from any hills.

The cattle dealers of Araya, Sacramento and Passos, Minas Geraes, are going to strike against the monopoly of the dealers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house. The cattle will not be permitted to go beyond Tres Corações, or perhaps some other and more convenient point.

A few days ago an unknown individual presented a bill at the São Paulo branch of the Banco do Brasil, drawn by Sr. Cunha Bueno, of that city, against Srs. Prates & Filho, of Santos, for the sum of 15,200\$. The bill was discounted, but afterwards it was discovered to be a forgery.

The minister of agriculture has approved the proposition of the Lorena central sugar company to increase the price for cane during the next season, by which means it is hoped to encourage cane planting. But why can not such an important question be left to the discretion of the manager, subject to the exigencies of supply and demand?

A horrible accident happened at Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., a septuagenarian named João de Sene falling into a caldron of boiling cane juice in a sugar mill and being scalded to death. The accident was caused by his trying to avoid a poisonous snake which had entered the place. The victim had just been married to a girl of 14 years.

Some immigrants placed upon lands in the old Novo Trento colony, province of Santa Catharina, having protested against the situation of the lots accorded to them, the minister of agriculture has informed the president of that province that in the locating of immigrants they should be permitted, as far as possible, to select their own lands, in order that public officials may not appear as attempting to influence their choice of the lots offered for sale.

The *Diário do Grão-Pará* of the 25th ult. contains the following statistics concerning the prevalence of *beri-beri* in the two military companies stationed in the city of Pará. Between the 1st of August, 1885, and the 25th of May, 1886, there were 4 officers and 70 private soldiers attacked by the disease, of which 60 were sent south or to Obidos, 7 were cured in the hospital, 2 died, and 3 are waiting to be sent away. Of those sent away, 7 had returned cured, and 5 had died. The increase of this terrible disease in barracks and on naval vessels ought to arouse some inquiry as to the causes which produce it.

We learn from private sources that the epidemic of small-pox in Santa Barbara, São Paulo, is still raging virulently, owing perhaps to the extreme negligence of its people. The population of the village is about 1,000, out of which 19 had died from this disease, and 12 are now prostrated with it. A physician had been sent to the place by the provincial government, owing to the fears and negligence of the people but little real benefit has resulted. Even the relatives of the sick have failed to nurse them, and were it not for the rare courage and charity of an American resident of the place, Mr. Currie, who has been indefatigable in his attendance upon the sick, a much greater amount of suffering would have ensued. Such disinterestedness and charity are not only worthy of record, but they deserve every mark of esteem and acknowledgment which a community can confer.

There was a great disturbance in São Paulo on the night of the 3rd inst., owing to an attempt of a large body of clerks to compel the closing of all business establishments in conformity with a recent municipal ordinance for compulsory closing on Sundays and holidays. Several restaurants, cafés, bakeries, etc., were stoned, and considerable damage was done. The police were conspicuous by their absence, and for a while the streets were completely in possession of the mob.

## RAILROAD NOTES

A credit for £16,500 has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rails, etc., for D. Pedro II railway.

The Cantagalo railway has recently received three locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works for service on the *serra* section.

The March and April receipts of the S. Carlos do Pindaré line amounted to 77,111\$580 and the expenditures to 39,348\$300, leaving a balance of 37,763\$290.

The May traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 106,312\$540, of which 39,536\$290 from passengers and 50,971\$120 from goods. Expenses not published.

The section of the Sorocabana railway between Cerquilho and Laranjal is ready to be opened to traffic, when official permission is given. The section is 22 kilometres long and forms part of the Botucatu extension.

The April receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 168,889\$970, and the expenditures to 77,739\$660, leaving a surplus of 90,359\$310. This raises the total surplus since January 1st to 456,867\$420.

On the 8th the minister of agriculture conceded permission to the Quarauim and Itaqui, Rio Grande do Sul, railway to raise the balance of its guaranteed capital amounting to 1,880,494\$. The total capital is £6,000,000.

According to official reports the seven railway companies of this city carried 38,066,249 passengers during the year 1885, of which 1,740,684 travelled on free passes. It will be seen from this that one person out of every 22 travels on a pass.

The minister of agriculture has approved the action of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway in refusing to include in traffic expenses the large sum of 869\$900 expended in lawyer's fees, extra-pay and clothing for guards in February, Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

The minister of finance estimates the gross receipts of the state railways for the fiscal year 1887-88 as follows:

D. Pedro II.....	12,500,000\$
All others.....	800,000
From which must be deducted disbursements as follows :	
D. Pedro II.....	7,859,654\$
All others.....	2,340,894
Balance.....	13,300,000\$

An important announcement has been made this week, because it tends to show the intention of the government to enter upon the right course for getting out of its financial difficulties. We allude to the Andine Railway to Messrs. J. E. Clarke & Co., which is stated to have been resolved upon. This would relieve the minister of finance from the necessity of providing \$600,000 during this year for continuing the works, and would give back to him the very large amount already expended thereon. It would be wise to adopt a similar measure in reference to all the state railways, and to sell the National Bank shares, in short, to go out of commercial business altogether.

*The Herald*, Buenos Aires, 8th May.

## LOCAL NOTES

Among the passengers by the *Tamar* for Bahia was "Old Joe." Who is Old Joe?

In May the live models of the Academy of Arts cost 208\$. Seems moderate enough for the wear and tear.

Our colleague the *Diário de Notícias* celebrated on the 6th its first anniversary. We need not add what pleasure we shall register many more.

Sr. Adolpho Hasselmann, the recently appointed *guarda-mor* of our custom house, arrived here on the 8th.

*O Paiz* of the 6th says the Emperor visited the Pedregulho reservoir on the 2nd and found no one there but a foreman. On departure the Emperor left his compliments (*embranque*) for the engineer in charge.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon* took the ground on the Feticheiras shoal when proceeding to sea on the 6th. After about an hour's pulling the tug-boats got the steamer afloat and she proceeded on her voyage.

Among the passengers for Europe on the French packet *Amazon*, which left this port on the 6th inst., was Dr. Luiz de Castro, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Comércio*. He takes with him the good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

The editor and proprietor of the *Buenos Ayres Herald* having arranged his difficulties, that publication has been resumed, and its successor, *The Herald*, has been withdrawn. The former will be published daily and weekly as before its suspension.

Deputy Ferreira Vianna's assertion that God had influenced the election of a deputy from Goyaz, at the solicitation of the bishop of the diocese, has been roughly handled by *O Paiz*.

An officer of the Municipal Chamber visited the Ilha de Saupé, where all the city garbage is deposited, on the 5th and found no less than 100 hogs there. Lovers of the prohibited flesh had better be careful.

The parish church of Inhauma has been robbed twice within a short time of all the communion vessels. *O Apostolo* says no Brazilian could have committed so sacrilegious a crime; therefore it must have been a foreigner.

A recent statistical exhibit states that this city contains 31,999 houses, 67 churches and chapels, 6 convents and monasteries, and 7 cemeteries. A short time ago 2,000 dwelling houses were reported empty. How accurate these statistics are, we do not know.

*O Paiz* proposes to correct the signals of displeasure shown by the "gods" toward some of the members of the French dramatic troupe by tripling the price of admission to the galleries. The adiice, if accepted, would doubtless prove effective, but how about the receipts?

*Rio* is becoming notorious for horrible tragedies. On the 7th an Italian, under the influence of drink, mortally wounded a compatriot and committed suicide. The wife of the so-called suicide has shown great composure and it is suspected that two murders are in this case.

Sarah goes shooting in the hotel grounds here, and Boulicoff, a Russian *prima donna* who is delighting the inhabitants of S. Paulo, has obtained permission to shoot in the gardens of the presidential residence there. What the bags consist of would be interesting to know.

If the authorities will permit a pertinent question, we would like to ask what use there is in publishing the names of outgoing passengers in the daily papers? One has only to look at the list of foreign passengers per *Tamar* in the *Jornal* of the 9th inst., to see how supremely absurd such a publication really is.

The surface water drains here measure some 78 kilometres in length and have cost 3,868,794\$. Mr. Ilançox, the contractor, has done wonders for the keepers whose establishments were formerly flooded on the slightest frown of Jupiter Pluvius, but there is still room for improvement, in the matter of pavements and sidewalks.

The cable reports that the French cabinet has resolved to authorize a loan of 600 millions francs for the Panamá canal company, providing the company will guarantee to finish the works with that amount. But how can the company give any such guarantee? and what security can it offer? The proposition is absurd.

Has not the furore about Sarah become very considerably moderated? Our *big lyf* do not seem nearly so enthusiastic as was to be expected from the flaming articles written on the arrival of Miss or Mrs. Bernhardt, and as the lady is understood to be somewhat arbitrary, her flitting to more congenial climes seems quite on the cards.

The medical commission appointed to examine D. Francisca de Castro, the party charged with inhuman treatment of two slave girls, reports that D. Francisca is not insane at present. One of the commission reported that she was not insane without the addition of the "at present." The document is long and should suffice to convict the culprit.

Some of our colleagues are giving currency to an item regarding the island of Juan Fernandez, and describing it as the place where Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" was shipwrecked. This is an error, although popularly believed. The island of Tolago was unquestionably the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, as can easily be verified by the course taken by his ship before being wrecked.

*In cauda veneno*, colleague! Our esteemed colleague the *Diário de Notícias* publishes a scheme, communicated by a respectable foreign citizen, to save the country. It is to increase all import duties to three times the present rates, which by reducing the value of imports 50 per cent. would still produce 40,000,000\$ more to the Treasury and cause a balance of trade to be paid in gold. Raw materials and thread are to be exported and thus home industry stimulated, doubtless to the benefit of the *Diário*'s respectable foreign correspondent.

A clerk of Edward Johnston & Co. has been another victim of the utter disregard for human life shown by the drivers of our tram-cars. A truck loaded with boxes was unloading in the Rua da Alfandega and one of the tram-cars, whether through carelessness, or purposely, ran into it and upset the boxes, one of which fell upon the young man and mortally wounded him. He died on the night of the 7th. Now these trucks are all licensed by the tram company and have a right to occupy the rails; how therefore can such an accident occur? Of course the driver of the tram made his escape and nothing more will be heard of the matter.

—There were 705 foreigners naturalized in Brazil during the twelve months ending April 30th last.

—Some of our colleagues are not quite mad over Sarah Bernhardt, but they are near enough to excite profound commiseration. It would seem that the foot-killer has not visited Rio in a long, long time.

—The government has authorized the immediate payment of the 6½ apolices not to be converted into the new 5's, in the provinces of Bahia, Espírito-Santo, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Minas, São Paulo and Santa Catarina.

—The first steamer of the new line between the Falkland Islands and London, the *Selembria*, called here for supplies on the 9th. The line is established for the purpose of conveying frozen mutton to England.

—The total number of immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of April was 2,141, of which 1,233 were Italians, 589 Portuguese and 178 Spanish. The total number leaving Brazil during the same month was 708.

—The city of Rio de Janeiro has a population of about 325,000, but out of these only 7,030 are recognized voters. A better proof of the restrictive and farcical character of the so-called electoral reform law could not be found than this simple comparison.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the month of May was 1,140, or an average of nearly 37 per day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 40 per thousand. There were 170 deaths from consumption, 47 from yellow fever and 9 from *febre-cripeira*.

—A daily colleague's articles on the exchange market here are crushingly funny. Our principal banking institution is referred to as a Marimón printing press, whence issue bills, and the English banks are called various sarcastic names, because rates will not remain steady.

—On the 9th the fiscals of the redemption bureau (*Caixa de Amortização*) and a Treasury official were present at the examination of bills of the value of 4,453,328\$500, withdrawn in the first half of the present fiscal year, which were burnt on the 10th.

—By an official announcement of the 1st inst., published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 6th, the minister of agriculture declares lapsal 138 patents because of the non-payment of the second or third year's tax. Among others are 3 Bell telephone patents, 3 British electric light patents and 2 Palhano patents.

—The sanitary commission appointed to examine into the horrible stench of the Botafogo beach at times, reports a disgraceful state of affairs close by the military academy. Miserable huts without any drainage, all sorts of filth thrown into the sea and the only wonder seems to be that a serious epidemic has not broken out in the academy.

—The president of the Society for the Protection of Animals who is a senator of the Empire, has in his latter character advised the rejection of Senator Dantas' abolition scheme, while in his former position decided to appeal to the Legislature for the adoption of general measures for the repression of the ill-treatment of animals. Does not seem very consistent, certainly.

—The French government having invited Brazil to attend an international congress of hydrology and climatology, to be held at Biarritz in October next, the government has nominated Dr. Antônio Candido Nascentes de Azambuja as its representative. It is to be hoped that Dr. Azambuja will be able to tell them something definite about the climatology of Brazil.

—We have received a copy of the *Cincinnati Weekly Gazette* of May 5th, which reproduces the *Revista Illustrada's* sketches of slave scenes in this country. Accompanying them is an article by E. R. Monfort on "Slavery in Brazil," which deals with the great evil comprehensively and without any consideration for the "vested interests" which are deemed so sacred here.

—According to official returns the total number of sexagenarian slaves in this city is 3,055 as follows:

60 years up to 31st Dec.	107
60 to 61 years of age	318
61 to 62 years	280
62 to 63 years	375
63 to 65 years	547
Over 65 years	1,428

—The report of the minister of justice shows that 9 homicides were committed in this city during the year 1885. For these three convictions have been reached (all imprisonment), while four are still under trial and the authors of two are unknown. A relation of other crimes and accidents shows that there were 7 attempts to kill, 35 suicides, 51 attempts to commit suicide, and 84 deaths from accidents (9 drowning, 12 from burns in domestic service, to falls on shipboard, etc.). The large number of suicides and attempted suicides deserves attention.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1886.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$500), gold 27 d. do do coin at \$4.80 per £1. sig. 54 45 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1,183.71 do £1. sig. in British gold. 8 489

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 21 ½ d. Present value of the Brazilian reis (500) in U. S. do can at \$4.80 per £1. sig. 43 00 cts. Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian currency [paper] 2 325 Value of £1. sterling 112.163

### EXCHANGE.

June 4.—The market opened at 21 13/16 on bankers and 21% on head offices, for bank sterling, 430 on Paris and 510 on Hamburg at 90 dcts.; \$830 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported to a small amount at 21%, and francs at 43 1/2—45. Late in the day the English banks reduced rates to 21 1/2% on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$50, closing with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 5.—The market opened at yesterday's rates which were shortly withdrawn, and official rates were 21% on London, 441—442 on Paris and 515 on Hamburg at 90 dcts; 2830 on New York at sight. The English Bank fixed no rates.

These were not much business reported, but considerable settlements were supposed to be making, which possibly caused the lower rates. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 13/16, and from second hands bank at 21 1/2%. Commercial francs 44, and from second hands 43 1/2. Commercial francs 44, and commercial 43 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 6.—The official rates are unchanged, and the market very quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/2% and at 21 1/2% from second hands; commercial 21 1/2—21 13/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 7.—Official rates are unchanged and quiet. Bank sterling 21 1/2—21 1/2%, latter from second hands and commercial 21 1/2. Bank francs 44, and commercial 43 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 8.—Official rates are unchanged, and the market very quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/2% and at 21 1/2% from second hands; commercial 21 1/2—21 13/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 9.—Market unchanged and quiet. Bank sterling 21 1/2—21 1/2%, latter from second hands and commercial 21 1/2. Bank francs 44, and commercial 43 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 10.—The banks all withdrew from the market in the morning, and the only transactions reported were some small sums of bank sterling at 21 1/2% and commercial at 21 13/16 in the morning. Bank francs were reported at 40 in the morning and commercial at 430 in the afternoon. The market was very unsettled and speculators are said to have been caught to a considerable extent. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 11.—The market opened at 21 1/2 on London at the morning, and the only transactions reported were some small sums of bank sterling at 21 1/2% and commercial at 21 13/16 in the morning, and 21 1/2—21 13/16 in the afternoon. The market was still. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 13/16, 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 from second hands at 21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$50, closing with sellers at 11\$50, no buyers.

June 12.—Markets opened at yesterday's rates, which were advanced in the afternoon to 21 1/2 on London, 444—445 on Paris and 515 on Hamburg at 90 dcts.; 2830 on New York at sight. There is little doing. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 13/16, 21 1/2 in the morning, and 21 1/2—21 13/16 in the afternoon. Sovereigns, closed with sellers at 11\$50, no buyers.

June 13.—The rates at the bank are 21 1/2 on London and 446 on Paris and 515 on Hamburg at 90 dcts.; 2830 on New York at sight.

Up to the evening of the 10th, says *O Povo*, the minister of finance had received advice from abroad that the claims for reimbursement under the recent conversion law amounted to 3,600,000\$. The greater proportion being from holders resident in Oporto.

The report of the directors of the Bahia Gas company, limited, for the half year ending December 31st, shows an available balance of 2,600,000\$. The company recommended the issuance of shares and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, leaving 200 to be carried forward. They regret that, consequent upon the Provincial Government's failure to bring in areas with the public lighting, they are unable to present to pay dividends, and state that as soon as sufficient money may be received the dividend warrants will be forwarded. —*Estado*, May 22.

The following figures may not prove interesting as showing how some of the money goes, which is so difficult to collect. The expenses of the stats of the various departments are:

Empire. 1,070,000

Justice. 1,070,729

Foreign Affairs. 1,505,365

War. 111,392

Police. 296,117

Agriculture. 221,918

Finance. 669,975

1,694,407\$

Senate. 716,248

Chamber of Deputies. 922,149

Public Windship. 908,730

Law Schools. 253,659

Medical do. 294,740

Other do. 617,777

Academy of Fine Arts. 102,530

Legations and Consulates. 574,973

Min. 187,000

Postos. 1,588,024

Half pay. 919,610

Interest on debt all descriptions, and sinking fund. 45,601,045

55,433,373\$

The cost of collecting the revenue seems to be as follows:

Treasury. 609,975

do Agencies. 1,037,200

Customs Houses. 1,037,207

Recebedoria. 4,204,600

Caixa de Rendas and Coletoarias. 4,274,580

All other. 1,453,751

753,054

8,153,578\$

and the total revenue being estimated at 11\$200,165, the cost of collecting the same is about 6.5 per cent. In 1885 the total collected receipts from railways, etc., owned by the above, the expenses of which are not included in the above estimate and these would sharply increase the per centage.

### FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH—31ST MAY.

#### Exchange Pass'd.

£799,539 at 21 1/2—22 1/16d.  
Francs 1,500,011 at 43 1/2—44 1/2cts.  
R. Marks 194,510 at 53 1/2—54 1/2cts.  
Coffee sold.

120,468 bags weighing 7,231,580 kilos.

### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital. £1,000,000

do paid up. 500,000

Reserve Fund. 240,000

Bills discounted. 3,655,626

Bills receivable. 2,251,556

Head office and branches. 160

Securites, current accounts, etc. 5,433,335

Securites for accounts current, etc. 6,865,130

Cash. 1,485,013

30,071,032\$70

### BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1886.

#### Assets.

Capital, un-called. 4,444,444\$450

Bills discounted. 3,655,626

Bills receivable. 2,251,556

Head office and branches. 160

Securites, current accounts, etc. 5,433,335

Securites for accounts current, etc. 6,865,130

Cash. 1,485,013

30,071,032\$70

#### Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed. 8,888,588\$890

Deposits in account current. 241,539

do 6 and 10 days notice. 5,061,251

do 30 and 60 days notice. 274,544

do fixed maturity. 5,154,085

Bills payable. 26,109

Bills payable. 26,109

8 11/6

#### E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, and June, 1886.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

Ed. Herdman, Manager.

F. Ford, Accountant.

### ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 6,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000

do paid up. 500,000

Reserve Fund. 180,000

### BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1886.

#### Assets.

Capital, un-called. 4,444,444\$444

Bills discounted. 4,672,533

Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 6,066,624

Bills receivable. 1,180,561

Securites for advances and on deposit. 5,667,677

Bills payable. 266,058

Simby accounts. 688,859

Cash. 25,347,828\$896

#### Liabilities.

Capital. 8,888,588\$888

Deposits in account current. 397,773

do do with notice. 7,086,633

do fixed maturity and by bills. 2,183,352

Securites for advances and on deposit. 5,667,677

Bills payable. 266,058

Simby accounts. 888,859

Cash. 25,347,828\$896

#### E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 1886.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

Lord J. Melling, Manager.

Henry Scott, Acting Accountant.

### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 4.

6 Six per cent. apolices x d. 1,020,000

8 Five per cent. do new loan. 1,020,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 120,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 120,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

40 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

40 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

40 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

40 deb. Banco Auxiliar. 120,000

40 deb. Banco do Comércio. 225,000

68 Banco Industrial. 200,000

20 Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

50 deb. Banco Rural. 210,000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 120,000

50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6/4% 90,000

50 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. 80% 90,000

</



## GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

SOVEREIGN	LIVERPOOL	30 APR.	26 MAR.	RUSSIAH	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Stor	Cardiff					Apolices	6 7/8	1,000,000	1,018,000	1,015,000—1,022,000
Seven	Richmond	4 May				do	200—800	200—800	101 9/10	
Stamboul	Liverpool					do	5 7/8	500—1,000	1,020,000	1,018,000—1,024,000
Sorensen	Cardiff					do	5 7/8	1,000,000	92 9/10	
Tabor	Newcastle	14 Apr.				do	5 7/8	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Tendalor	Oporto	15 May				do	5 7/8	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Templar	Baltimore					Gold Loan of 1868	5 7/8	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Trossachs	Newport	3 May				do	5 7/8	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Triumph	Oporto					do	5 7/8	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Tijucas	Cardiff	1 May				Province of Rio de Janeiro	14 1/2%	1,000,000	1,020,000	
Tuelle	Cardiff					Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Vendome	Cardiff	6 May				Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Vernon	Savannah	9 Apr.				Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Vetaria	Figueira	1 May				Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Viseu	Marseilles					Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Wallace	Brunswick					Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Westwood	Liverpool					Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000
Yanoden	Bathurst	11 May				Jan., July	14 1/2%	200—500	1,020,000	1,020,000

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERV FUNCI	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND AM'T	LAST QUOTATIONS PAID
June 1	Amazonas Fr	River Plate 4d	Mess. Maritimes	6,000,000\$	2,100	All	200\$	All	Arraial	6,671,8368	200\$000	8\$000	195,000—200,000
2	Nasmyth Br	Liverpool 2d	Norton, M'w & C	21,000,000	16,000	All	200	All	Barra	6,018,209	281 000	8 000	198,000—203,000
3	Amazonas Fr	River Plate 2d	K. Valvis & C	2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,149,055	516	260 000	259,000—262,000
4	Elsterow Br	River Plate 6d	Royal Mail	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo	47,000	47	40 000	—
5	Elsterow Br	River Plate 6d	E. Johnston & C	5,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro	60,500	900	8 000	200,000—205,000
6	Lykins Fr	Antwerp 4d	Hard, Rand & C	5,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Creditos do Brasil	50,000	407	50 000	10 000—15 000
7	Kennedy Aust	River Plate 4d	Mess. Maritimes	5,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo	61,591	700	3 700	108,000—110,000
8	Napoli Ital	Genua 1d	A. Fleria	4,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Delgados	45,000	45	40 000	—
9	Selincuo Br	Falkland I. 8d	For provisions	1,000,000	31,000	12,313	200	All	English Bank	190,000	140 000	5 000	195,000—200,000
10	Thales Br	Santos 2d	Norton, M'w & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	87,000	200 000	8 000	198,000—201,000
11	Cavendish Br	Liverpool 1d	Wilson Sons & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Loja das Minas, Limited	10,000	100	10 000	—
12	Valparaiso Gr	Santos 2d	A. Leubn & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Mesmo de Santos	375,000	270 000	10 000	198,000—205,000
13	Berlin Br	London 1d	H. Stolt & C	8,733,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Prettil	124,019	710	6 000	191,000—195,000
14	Laplace Br	Liverpool 2d	(Norton, M'w & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	9,320,365	987	120 000	301,000—310,000
15				6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	União de Crédito	23,759	860	8 700	196,000—198,000

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERV FUNCI	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND AM'T	LAST QUOTATIONS PAID
June 1	Amazonas Fr	River Plate 4d	Mess. Maritimes	6,000,000\$	2,100	All	200\$	All	Banks	6,671,8368	200\$000	8\$000	195,000—200,000
2	Nasmyth Br	Liverpool 2d	Norton, M'w & C	21,000,000	16,000	All	200	All	Barra	6,018,209	281 000	8 000	198,000—203,000
3	Amazonas Fr	River Plate 2d	K. Valvis & C	2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,149,055	516	260 000	259,000—262,000
4	Elsterow Br	River Plate 6d	Royal Mail	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo	47,000	47	40 000	—
5	Lykins Fr	Antwerp 4d	E. Johnston & C	5,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro	60,500	900	8 000	200,000—205,000
6	Kennedy Aust	River Plate 4d	Mess. Maritimes	5,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Creditos do Brasil	50,000	407	50 000	10 000—15 000
7	Napoli Ital	Genua 1d	A. Fleria	4,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo	61,591	700	3 700	108,000—110,000
8	Selincuo Br	Falkland I. 8d	For provisions	1,000,000	31,000	12,313	200	All	Delgados	45,000	45	40 000	—
9	Thales Br	Santos 2d	Norton, M'w & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	English Bank	190,000	140 000	5 000	195,000—200,000
10	Cavendish Br	Liverpool 1d	Wilson Sons & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	87,000	200 000	8 000	198,000—201,000
11	Valparaiso Gr	Santos 2d	E. Johnston & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Loja das Minas, Limited	10,000	100	10 000	—
12	Berlin Br	London 1d	H. Stolt & C	8,733,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Mesmo de Santos	375,000	270 000	10 000	198,000—205,000
13	Laplace Br	Liverpool 2d	(Norton, M'w & C	6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Prettil	124,019	710	6 000	191,000—198,000
14				6,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	9,320,365	987	120 000	301,000—310,000

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
June 1	Portugalia Gr	Hamburg	Stundries	4,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Amazonas Fr	Bordeaux	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Canting Br	Porto Alegre	Coffee	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Himboldt Br	New Orleans	Coffee	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	La France Fr	River Plate	Stundries	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kennedy Aust	River Plate	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Lykins Fr	River Plate	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Napoli Ital	Genua 1d	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Thales Br	London	Sainte cargo	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Elatow Br	New York	Coffee	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	de M. de M. Fr	Havre	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Aconcagua Fr	Valparaiso	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Valparaiso Gr	Bremen	do	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Thales Br	New York	Coffee	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15				1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

NAME	TONS	TONS	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
American	645	645	Apr. 21	New York	E. Clemente & C	4,735,000	5,000	10,119	L 15	15	15	15	15	15
leg. C. S. Bushnell	599	599	May 1	Hamburgo	E. Clemente & C	4,000,000	25,000	10,000	do	100	100	100	100	100
bk. Col. Edwards	541	541	July 7	New York	Philipps Bros & C	1,000,000	8,000	8,000	All	200	200	200	200	200
bk. Ned White	543	543			1,000,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	All	200	200	200	200	200
British														
leg. Gordon	349	349	Apr. 17	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
bk. Kn. Com. 1455	22	22	May 1	Philadelphia	I. L. distres	4,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
sp. Geraldine	1167	1167	May 1	Cardiff	G. Guido	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
sp. Co. of Yarm' 21	524	524	May 1	Cardiff	E. Clemente & C	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
sp. Lizzie Burnt' 1923	17	17	May 1	Cardiff	R. Mail	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
bk. Kn. Com. 1455	21	21	May 1	Cardiff	B. Rodriguez & C	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100
bk. Kn. Com. 1455	22	22	May 1	Cardiff	D. Pedro H R R	1,000,000	—	—	All	100	100	100	100	100

## Insurance.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*

No. 62, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Phipps Brothers & Co.*

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Itaboraí.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Watson Ritchie & Co.*

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

**PHÆNIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. IV. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 27  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio, Rio de Janeiro

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £ 430,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. IV. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraí.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870

Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

Capital ..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds, ..... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

*John Moore & Co, agents.*

(Agents for Lloyd's)

No. 6, Rua da Candelaria

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.**

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and *Bickford's* Patent

use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

*Watson, Ritchie & Co.*

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro.

## Shipping.

**THOMAS NORTON'S  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE**

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS**

Established in 1803

*Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.*  
For Freight and General information apply to

*Thomas Norton,*

*101 Wall St., New-York.*

## Steamships.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.**

June Departures:

To New York:

(Every Saturday)  
Nanortal ..... June 6th  
Thais ..... [Landing in Santos] ..... 12th  
Sibyl ..... 19th  
Handick ..... [Landing in Santos] ..... 26th

To Southampton:

Lobitz Belgian mail ..... June 13th  
Hercules do do ..... 20th

For Other Ports:

Humboldt New Orleans ..... June 18th  
Rose River Plate ..... 2nd  
Hearth River Plate ..... 12th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Crown ..... Every  
Chatham ..... Wednesday  
or Cunard .....

L IMPORT & HOYT.

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & CO.,  
12, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—NORTON, MARSH & CO.

No. 82 Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio

Broker:—Sister Sverzen,

Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio No. 35.

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

*Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.*

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 17	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
30	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 26th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 26th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 26th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent  
Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí).

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

**SAILINGS**  
ADVANCE, For New York, 10th July.  
FINANCE " " 4th Aug

The fine packet

**COLORADO.**

will sail 19th June at 10 a.m. for

**NEW YORK**

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,  
featuring the two last named ports.

PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

**Reduced Passages**

to New York ..... \$145 cabin \$75 steerage

For passages and information apply to

WILSON, SONS & CO., LIMITED; Agents

And for cargo to

W. C. PECK

No. 6, Praça do Comércio

## Banks.

**ENGLISH BANK**

OF

**RIO DE JANEIRO**

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000

Draws up ..... £ 500,000

Reserve Fund ..... £ 180,000

Draws on

**THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,**

and transacts every description of Banking business.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000

Draws up ..... £ 500,000

Reserve fund ..... £ 180,000

Draws on

MESSES. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., LTD.,

LONDON,

MESSES. MAILLET FRÈRES & CO., PARIS,

HAMBURG,

MESSES. MORTON, BLISS & CO., NEW YORK.

## WINES

Port—from J. W. Graham & Co. of Oporto;

Sherry—from Ashburton;

Madeira—from Welsh Brothers;

in cases of 12 or 16 bottles.

Imported by

ANDREW STEELE & CO.

No. 72, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio.

**CRASHLEY & CO.,**

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

*The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, of the London Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lowell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Langstroth's Rubber Stamp

Dealers in Allison's, Pissie & Lubin's and Royal Perfumes, etc.

and Peat's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ovidio.

## THE HANDY DESK TABLET.

Convenient for rough notes, memoranda, calculations, etc., where loose scraps of paper are usually employed.

Common size in stock.

Special sizes, plain or printed, made on short notice.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Sete de Setembro

## THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

on the

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION**

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Book of the Day*.

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price \$4.00.

For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and

**Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.**

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ovidio,

Rio de Janeiro.

Caixa no Correio No. 906.

Rio de Janeiro.

Brasil.

Collection filed and shipped on short notice, suitably

packed for transportation to all parts of the world.

Address: Peter Turl,

Care of THE RIO NEWS,

Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

1st floor.

—

This new printing office

is well mounted with new

presses and type, and is pre-

pared to do all kinds of gen-

eral and commercial work

with dispatch.

It is the only English Printing

Office in Rio de Janeiro, and

is therefore the best place

for having printed the many

English forms which are so

largely used in commerce.

For the finer grades of

work this office can not be

surpassed in Rio de Janeiro.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—